## WASHINGTON

New Feature of the St. Domingo Question.

Jobbers Negotiating a Loan with the Dominicans.

Fernande Wood Reviewing . Boutwell's Financial Policy.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CURRENCY BILL.

Proposed Increase of Wational Bank Issues.

The Reconstruction Committee's Bill for the Admission of Virginia.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FIRST V.TO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1870. The Debt of St. Domingo-A Magnificent Job

Unearthed—A New Loan Negotiated.

A rumor has been started that certain worthics in negotiating a loan of some millions of collars to the Dominican government since the arrangement of the treaty between that government and the United States. This fact has been brought to the attention of the House Committee or Foreign Affairs. It may be that this report has been defeat it in Congress. When the treaty was arranged it was very definitely known what was the amount of the national indebtedness and the value of public buildings. This was to be covered by the \$1,500,000, and in event of the amount exeding that sum the public lands were to be a pledge for the excess. It is feared that some dreis, taking opportunity of this looseness of expression, have set up a job, to use a lobby expres-The committee will - thoroughly investigate this matter, and though they are in favor of the provisions of the treaty they are determined there shall be no stealing fund, as appeared in the Alaska pur-

Secretary Boutwell's Policy Reviewed by Fernando Wood-Deceptivo Monthly Report of the Public Debt.

When the Pension Appropriation bill comes up in the House to-morrow it is the intention of Fernando Wood to make a bold attack upon Secretary Bout well's management of the Treasury. Mr. Wood holds that as matters now stand the Secretary is endowed with too much power. He accuses Mr. Boutwell of being without a policy and of wielding his power to suit his own whims, regardless of the interests of the people. In purchasing bonds Wood says the Secretary has really increased the debt, instead of diminishing it, because he has had to pay a premium on all the bonds purchased. He also arraigns Boutwell for purchasing more bonds for the sinking fund than the law permits him to purchase. condemns the policy of redeeming bonds before they have matured, under any circumstances. The monthly statements of the public debt, Mr. Wood says, are not correct. They are not frank and the ple are deceived by them. If the debt has really lecreased Mr. Wood thinks it is owing to increased mportation of dutiable goods and to the renewal of trade at the South, not to any policy adopted by Mr. Boutwell. He thinks, however, that Mr. Boutwell s honest and that his blunders are committee sprough incapacity.

Important Order from the War Departmentspension of Suits Before Virginia Courts. By direction of the Secretary of War a telegram was sent to General Canby to-day ordering him to suspend all important suits now pending in the courts, in anticipation of the very speedy readmission of Virginia. General Sherman was on the floor of the Senate to-day during the discussion of the Virginia resolution. The General takes a warm interest in the return of the State to her piace in the

can Opposition to Imposing Further

The bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee to-day by General Farnsworth for the admission of Virginia does not meet the approbation of a majority of the It was formally agreed to, ever, by the more conservative republicans, like Farnsworth, for the purpose of getting some mea-sure before the House for the admission of the State and with a distinct understanding that a substitute might be offered in the House and a wide latitude allowed for debate. The conservative republicans Bingham's resolution when the House is brought to a vote. Wnether this is done or not, there is little, if any, prospect for the passage of the bill reported from the committee, as a majority of the House are opposed to imposing any new conditions. generally admitted now by intelligent and unprassed republicans in both houses that nothing is to be gamed, even in a party sense, by imposing conditions on the late rebel States. The case of Tennessee is cited as an nstance of the folly of the binding up policy. As there will be a good deal of debate it is not though a vote will be reached in the House to-morrow on

The President's First Veto-White's Patent for

Repeating Pistols.
The following is the text of the President's veto

Message:
EXECUTIVE MANS ION,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1570.}
TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:
I return herewith, without my approval, the Senate bill No. 270, entitled "An act for the relief of Rollin White," for the reasons set forth in the accompanying communication, dated December 11, 1869. Som the Chief of Ordinance, U. S. GRANT.

The communication referred to is addressed to the White made an improvement in repeating pistols, among other things extending the chambers of the rotating cylinder through to the rear, so as to enable the chambers to be charged at the rear by hand or by a self-acting charger. The patents expired by limitation April 3, 1869, and thus the invention became public property. The validity of the patent has been a question for some years, and it is inderstood it was affirmed by the Supreme Court only by a tie vote. The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to rehear and determine the application of Rollin Watte for an extension of his letters patent issued in 1855. The applicant urges renewal on the ground that he has not been sufficiently compensated. Smith & Wesson, the manufacturers of the arm, have returned all income, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,000,000, on which White has received a royalty of nearly \$71,000. For these and other reasons General Dyer opposes the extension, as it would be detrimental to the interests of the government by compelling it to pay for the use of pistols on which the inventors have already realized a large sum of money and on which the patent

has expired. Expenditures for River and Harbor Improve ments.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate a reply to a resolution, giving a detailed statement of all expenditures made under the provisions of the act of 1809, which appropriates \$2,000,000 for river and harbor improvements. Among the allotments are the following:--For Superior City harbor, \$44,650, and equal amounts for Green Bay and White river; for St. Clair flats, \$142,500; for the Erie. Oswego and Saco rivers, \$22,275 each; for the Des Momes rapids, Falls of the Oho and East river, New York, \$178,200 each; for the Hudson river, \$89.105; for Boston Harnor, \$82,170; for Great Brewster, \$24,750; for Rock Island rapids, \$133,650;
Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill more

for the Himous river, \$84,150; for the month of the Mississippi river, \$64,350; for the Tennessee river, \$40,000; for Huffalo harbor, \$89,000; for Chicago, \$29.700; for Michigan City, \$31,185. The remaind the money was distributed in other directions.

Confirmation by the Senate.

The United States Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed Henry W. Blodgett to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern

district in lilinois.

Reception at the White House.

The first afternoon reception of Mrs. Grant took place to-day at the Executive Mansion. The attendance of ladies was large, and among the callers

Reception at the Russian Minister's. Madame Catacazy, the accomplianted lady of the new Russian minister, will give her first reception to-morrow at their residence on I street, near Four-teenth. The event is looked forward to with great interest by fashionable circles here. The furniture, carpets, chandeliers and, in fact, nearly all the interior decorations of the Catacazy mansion have been imported from France and are of the most claborate and costly style. In one of the salons is a splendid postrait of the Czar Alexander, painted om life by a Russian painter of great ability.

The Question of Rank Among Naval Officers. The Secretary of the Navy has notified the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs that before the mext meeting of the committee, a week hence, be will furnish the report of the Board of Officers appointed to settle the disculties between the line and the staff, together with source suggestions of his own upon that vexed question. When this rethe whole subject and endeavor to prepare a measure which will meet the case. The chairman of the committee, Judge Scofield, says he has no feeling. personally, either for or against the staff officers. He does not think that the line officers should have any more favors shown them than the stafformers. He will oppose all measures, however, the tendency of which is subversive of good order and discipline in the navy. The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Stevens, of New Hampshire, is regarded by the committee as not only hostile to the line officers but wholly in the interest of that por-tion of the staff known as the Medical Corps. It is believed to have been drawn by a surgeon of the navy who was formerly chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

of the Alabama Claims. Senator Corbett's resolution about the annexation of British Columbia in partial satisfaction of the Alabama claims has opened up a subject for con-sideration which, generally speaking, is being treated in a very favorable manner. It is remarkable that nearly all our leading legislators agree that it is quite easible to get not only British Columbia but all British North America as a quid pro quo in settlement of our claims against England, growing out of the damage done our commerce by the cruisers and corsairs of "perfitious Albion." What is still mere rems kable is the fact that England seems not at all averse to this mode of adjusting the long pending and threatening difficulty occasioned by the ravages of the pirate Alabama. Yesterday afternoon, when the attention of Mr. Taornton, the British Minister, was called to the subject, instead of treating it with ridicule or contempt as an impos-sible concession on the part of England, he grayely

"Weil, I should be glad to have the America government agree upon the items of its bill of damages against her Majesty's government. Up to the present time the United States has confined itself to the boldest generalities. We could not comprehend accurately what the American government required in the way of settlement. If it would only say precisely what is needed we can soon come to a decision. Let it fix a bill of items and present it, and we will consider it with due respect.

From the manner in which these remarks were inferred that Mr. Thornton meant, that should our England would not interpose any serious objection. This little fact may be of some use to Summer and his colleagues to arranging our small bill against

Another Defalcation Discovered. It is alleged here at the Treasury Department the the superintendent of a certain assay office is a defauiter to the tune of \$32,000. The accused, it is stated, sets up as a plea that he was swindled out of a large amount of money by a special agent of the Treasury Department, a former pet of ex-Secretary Chase, who obtained \$5,000 from him on false pre tenses, and atterwards other sums, amounting altogether to \$20,000. The remaining \$12,000 is not accounted for. It is understood that the accused will be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury

The Sacs and Foxes on Their Reservation The following letter was received at the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs:---

Hon. E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian A fairs:- Sin-in a letter from Agent Miller, of the Sacs and Foxes, dated on their new reservation, Indian Territory, on the 15th uit., I am informed they arrived of the 15th, with the exception of a few ox teams which were close behind. A snow storm commence on the day of their arrival. There was some sick on the day of their arrival. There was some sick-ness en route, from ague, and two deaths, one from consumption and one, a boy, from fits. Both received the kind care of the agent and were properly interred, They had not yet located the agency, travelling being obscructed by snow, but the prospects were good. Health among the Indians was pretty good. Their arrival at their new homes was at an unpropitious time, in consequence of the deep snow, but the agent feit encouraged that in a few days they would be in more comfortable quarters.

Respectfully, &c., ENOCH HOAG, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Under the treaty stipulations the Sacs and For Indians of Mississippt, residing in Kansas, agreed to give up their homes and remove to the Indian Territory, where a reserve was selected for that

purpose. The Tax on Leaf Tobacco.

In reply to frequent inquiries made by local reve tue officers and others, the Commissioner of Interna Revenue decrees that persons engaged in the busi ness of purchasing leaf tobacco, which they consign to commission house agents or other persons, to be sold on their account, are hable to pay the specia tax of twenty three dollars as dealers in leaf to bacco, under the provisions of the fifth minth section of the act of July 20, 1868, and that the liability to incurred, notwithstanding the sales are made through the agency of persons or firms who have themselves paid special tax as dealers in leaf tobac co. The same principle is held to apply to person selling distilled spirits through commission houses or other agencies. The sale made to the agent is deemed and held to be the principal sale, and he is required to pay a special tax thereon as a liquor

The commission, consisting of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, General Michier and architects Edward Clark and A. B. Mullett, for the selection of site and building for a State Department held : meeting to-day and approved the pian of the archisquare, on Vermont avenue, about two blocks north of the Executive Mansion.

Ex-Collector Henry A. Smythe, of New York, ar rived here yesterday, accompanied by his two Sherman. Mr. Smythe is here to settle up his ac count with the government during his administration of the New York Custom House.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1870. PETITIONS PRESENTED. Petitions were presented for steam communication with China and that the mission to China be made a first class mission, and against a renewal of Corhe's steam engine patent.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEST. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., gave notice of a bill to be introduced to authorize the funding and cen-

effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the

Mr. Pratr. (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill giving to the State Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the United States in cases of maritime contracts and torts upon the navigable rivers and waters above the ebb and flow of the tides.

tides.

ENROLMENT OF FOREIGN VESSULS.

Mr. Frenco, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the number of foreign buth vessels under enrolment or registered now employed in the commerce of the United States, with the names of such vessels, whether steam or sailing vessels, the tonnage of each, where built, and the date of the law of Congress which in the case authorized the registration or enrolment of such lareign built vessels.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Ruce, (rep.) of Ark., called up the bill in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Rellogg, (rep.) of La., called up the joint resolution to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans, which was passed.

Mr. Corrett, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from internal tax, which was passed.

National Currency.

Mr. Sherman. (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported as a substitute for all the various propositions relating to the initional currency the following bill:—

A bill to provide a national currency of cole notes, and to

Mr. SHERMAN. (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported as a substitute for all the various propositions relating to the national currency the following bill:—

A bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes.

BEOTION I. Be it enacted, &c., That \$45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be assued to national banking associations, in addition to the \$200,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the "act to provide a national currency, secured by a pleage of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Jime 4, 1854, and the amount of notes so provide shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories baving least than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "act to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pleage of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 31, 1855; but a new apportionment shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

State 2. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Comproller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the month, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury thall sedeem and retire an amount of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 11, 1857, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication of otherwise, that certain of said certificates which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and atter the date of such provisions of the said and provisions of the said and provisions of the provisions of such provisions of the provisions of the pr

the United States shall be held and construed to mean good or silver coto of the United States.

Upon expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Wisson, (rep.) of Mass. to postpone. A debate ensued between Messrs. Summer, Stewart, Trumbull and Yates as to the necessity of further time for consideration before taking action on the question, the position assumed on the one hand being that the request of the Senator from Massachusetts for delay should be conceded it made in good fatin and upon personal grounds; but otherwise no reason had been given for longer delay in good fatin and upon the admission of Virginia. On the other hand the postponement was not asked for on personal considerations, but in order to afford an opportunity of presenting certain information concerning the condition of affairs in Virginia.

The question being put upon the motion to postpone the bill the motion was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 26, as follows:—

Year—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Inser, Edmont, Fourth Marker, Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Inser, Edmont, Fourth Messrs.

nays 26, as follows:—

Ye.a.—Mesars. Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Brake, Edmunda, Fowler, Harria, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me, Horrillo O'N., Guorn, Fatterson, Fomanoy, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sumanr, Thayer, Tiple, Wilson and Yates—25.

NAYS—Mesars. Carpenter, Camerly, Conking, Corbett, Davis, Fenion. Ferry, Hamilton, Harlat, Kellogr, McCreery, McDonald, Norton, Robertson, Ross, Sausseur, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbuil, Vickers, Warner, Willey and Williams—25.

Warier, Wiley and Williams—26.

The pending amendment offered by Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., to deprive the State of representation and remand it to its present condition in the event of the Legislature rescinding its ranifocation of the fleenth amendment, then came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said this was a confession on the part of the Senator who offered it that a state had the right to rescind its ratification of a constitutional amendment and proposed to punish a State for an act which in itself would be void. It would also imply a distrust of the validity of Virginia's previous ratification.

ginia's previous ratification.

Mr. Monton, (rep.) of Ind., said the power of Congress to establish new State governments implied the right to protect those governments when established, and the amendment would operate as a preventive of the treachery which had been practised in the case of Georgia. If Virginia was returned to her present condition she would be kept there until her Legislature again ratified the amendment, and this process, if necessary, would be repeated until the State permitted its act to stand as at present.

Messrs, Howard, (rep.) of Mich., and Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, opposed the amendment, the former deaying that a State could under any circumstances withdraw its ratification of a constitutional

amendment; the latter believing that the admission of a State could not be made conditional, and that under the constitutional declaration that no State should be deprived of representation in the Senate and House Congress could not exclude a State which was once admitted.

and House Congress could not exclude a State which was once almitted.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Kv., remarked that while Georgia was represented in the House of Representatives at the last session a majority in Congress now denied the State admission.

Mr. Willlams replied that Georgia could only be represented inrough its State government, which had not yet been reconstructed.

The discussion was continued by Messis. Yates, Conking, Davis, Drake and Williams.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President of the United States was received, vetoing an act for the relief of Rollin White. The message was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

EKECUTIVE SESSION.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Thavez, (rep.) of Neb., two Senate, at fifteen minutes past four o'clock, wen into executive session, and shortly after adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1870. After the reading of the journal Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, called attention to that part of 11 re lating to the proceedings yesterday on his bill for the admission of Virginia, the journal showing that the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the passage of the bill was really reected-yeas 77, nays 77-the Speaker voting in the negative.

The SPEAKER explained that when the Clerk ntered the vote on the journal it was supposed to be correct: but it was a certainty the vote had been miscounted yesterday. Consequently, under the

be correct; but it was a certainty the vote had been miscounted yesterday. Consequently, under the miscounted yesterday on the passage of the bull.

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. BINGHAM SAID he understood that the Committee on Reconstruction was prepared this morning to report a bill for the admission of Virginia. He would, therefore, withdraw his bill and offer it as a substitute for that of the committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., thereupon, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Virginia bave adopted a constitution republican in form, and by its provisions samining the equality of right in all clibrons of the United States have required assurances and are assured that the neople of Virginia, and especially those berefores in insurection against the tirtled States, have renounced all claims of any rights of secsation in a State, and that they are now well disposed towards the government of the United States, and will support and defend the constitutions are requirements of the constitution as the constitution as a substitution artified on the 6th day of July, 1563, upon the following fundamental conditions:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress as a State in the United States, and substitution available on the 6th day of July, 1563, upon the following fundamental conditions:—

First—That no person shall hold any office, civil or military, in said State who shall not have taken and subscribed to one of the clouding of the constitution of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or junicial officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or junicial officer of the constitution of the

from serving as a juror or participating equally in the school fund or school privileges provided for in said constitution; provided that any alteration of said constitution equally applicable to all the votors of said State may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of said voters.

There—That all persons who shall at the time when said constitution shall take effect hold or exercise the functions of any executive, administrative or judicial office in said State by the appointment or authority of the District Commander, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors, or those upon whom such duties shall under said constitution devoive, are duly chosen or appointed and qualified.

SEC 2. That the election of United States Senators by the General Assembly of said State on the little day of October, 1953, shall have the same validity as if made by previous authority of law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, after the bill having beau section.

therity of law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, after the bill having been read, moved that it be printed and postponed until tomorrow morning, and said that he was instructed by the committee to allow a liberal latitude in the way of amendments and debute.

Mr. BINGHAR Offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. Elderose, (dem.) of Wis., remarked that there was an appropriation bill to come up to-morrow as a special order.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., said that in his

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., said that in his opinion no appropriation bill snould be sacrificed to the Virginia bill. It seemed to him that the appropriation bills were much more important than such a bill as that.

Mr. ELDRINGE remarked that the conditions proposed in the Virginia bill were simply abominable.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not propose to have any debate on the bill at present, and renewed his motion to have it printed and recommitted, announcing that he would call it up to-morrow. It was so ordered. Mr. Bingham offered his bill as a substitute, and it

was also ordered printed.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) or N. Y., gave notice that he would move to strike out all of the bill that made the action of Virginia irrevocable.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., gave notice that he would strike out all after the first section.

would strike out all after the first section.

The bill defining the duties of pension agents and providing a method of paying pensions, which was before the House at the time of adjournment yesterday, was committed, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, with a motion to provide for the payment of pensions in every county.

PENS FOR SUMMONING WITNESSES.

Mr. Garpield, (rep.) of Ohio, preliminary to the gold investigation, offered a resolution that when witnesses are summoned by letter or telegraph no fees for summoning shall be allowed beyond the actual expense incurred, to be verified under oath. Adopted.

Adopted.

MILITARY APPAIRS.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of lik, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills as follows:—
Authorizing the issue of blankets to the enlisted men of company 8, Tenth infantry, to replace those destroyed by dre. Passed.

To authorize the settlement of accounts of army officers. Recommitted.

To provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. Passed.

Amendatory of the joint resolution of July 26, 1866, for the relief of certain army officers. Passed.

Authorizing the sale of certain arsenas and property of the United States. Recommitted.

For the relief of Davis Sargent. Passed.

Bills Reference.

Mr. Logan also introduced bills and resolutions which were referred, as follows:—
For the appointment of a steamboat inspector at

For the appointment of a steamboat inspector at Cairo, ill.
Instructing chief engineers to furnish copies of maps of the Territories.

For printing 25,000 copies of the preliminary field report of the United States geological survey of Colorado and New Mexico.

Mr. Cobb., (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Military Adairs, reported a bill extending to the 1st of January, 1872, the time for making claims for additional bounties. Recommitted.

JUDICIAL DESTRICTS IN 16WA.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill subdividing the United States Judicial districts of Iowa. Passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Strong presented the petition of the banks and insurance companies of Hartford, Conn., for the acoustion of the tranking privilege.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Mr. Scoptielle, (rep.) of Fa., from the Committee on Naval Affans, reported a bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, and moved the previous question.

Messrs, Dawiss, (rep.) of Mass., and Washeurs, (rep.) of Wis., relandstrated against the attempt to pass such a bill under the previous question.

Pending the colloquy the morning hour (at two o'clock) expired, and the bill went over till the next merning hour.

PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. Schenge, (rep.) of Onlo, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution changing some of the committee rooms of the riouse, giving the Post Office rooms to the Committee of Ways and Means and transfering to the Post Office to Ways and Means and transfering to the Post Office Committee, &c. the explained the necessity for the change particularly as to the Committee of Ways and Means, which had to meet and hear deputations every day, which had now to hold evening sessions and which expected to have the whole coal question before it, pro and con, to-morrow morning. Various claims and suggestions were made in behalf of other committees: among them was one by Mr. Garfield assigning to the Committee ob Banking and Currency the room now occupied as a private office by the Clerk of the House. Finally the resolution as originally offered was adopted.

SPEECH OF MR. KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA -OVER THE HOUSE IN

for general debate.

Mr. KELLEY (rep.) of Pa., addressed the committee in criticism of the recent report of Mr. Wells, AT. RELIEF (rep.) of Pa., addressed the commit-tes in criticism of the recent report of Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which report, he declared, abounded in propositions infinited to the best interests of the country. As an expression of the opinion of Mr. Wells this paper could do but little harm, but its circulation in Europe, under the sauction of Congress, would impair the credit of the country and arrest the lide of emigration. It was in the nature of a notice to the capitalists in Europe country and arrest the lide of emigration. It was in the nature of a notice to the capitalists in Europe that, as a people, we were tending to bankruptey, and to the oppressed laborers of other lands that our working people were becoming not only relatively but absolutely poorer from year to year, and that therefore this was not the country to when poor but aspiring men should emigrate. It demonstrated to the satisfaction of Mr. Weils' admirers and clients that though the national wealth had increased during the last decade 125 per cent, its utmost increase during this decade could be but sixty-live per cent, and that, instead of the census of 1870 showing, as it was universally conceied it would, largely over \$43,000,000,000, the grand total could by no possibility be over \$23,400,000,000. One of the processes by which Mr. Weils sustained his theory, though not wanting in ingenuity, was very simple. It was at the time with which he proposed his comparison. Every one knew that wheat and flour, and cotton and woollen goods are cheaper now than thay were in 1860, but Mr. Weils' theory was that as there was a difference in the market value of gold and greenbacks, contmodities of domestic production ought to be dearer. Applying this theory to such facts as he saw fit to represent, he assumed that they were dearer, and so established the melancaoly warning to all persons proposing to emigrate that this was not the country to which

theory to such facts as he saw fit to represent, he assumed that they were dearer, and so established the meiancaoly warning to all persons proposing to emigrate that this was not the country to which they should come. No demonstration of the falsity of his theory or of its absurably induced him to half, but in spite of these he pressed onward and applied his theory in every case. The prominent characteristics of Mr. Wells' report were addactly and advocacy of the interests of Engishad and of her American colonies. That it was ingenious and plausible could not be denied; but it did not, in his judgment, furnish proof of Mr. Wells' possession of well grounded convictions on industrial questions. Mr. Wells had been abroad in his official capacity, and had doubtless availed himself of the ability of the large array of able and well paid counsel in the service of our transatiantic rivals. Whether he had been also retained by thom was for the present the subject of conjecture; but that he enforced the wishes of the English manufacturers there was abundant evidence to the report. The most adactious of Mr. Wells' assertions, and one that pervaded the whole report, was that customs duties were always a tax on the consumer, increasing the price of the imported article and enabling the home producer to realize undee profits by keeping production steadily below the current command for the commodity, Mr. Kentey proceeded to criticize and to refute this assertion by reference to the history of the iron and steel trade in this country and in England.

In reference to the coal trade Mr. Kelley undertook

Mr. Keitey proceeded to criticize and to refute this assertion by reference to the history of the iron and steel trade in this country and in England.

In reference to the coal trade Mr. Keiley undertook to show that there was a palpacie desire evident on the part of Mr. Wells to promote the interests of the highest North American colonies, which he designated as the asylum of our foes in war and the base of lillect operations against our revenue system in peace. He described the present discontent and impoverished condition of the Eritish North American provinces, and attributed that condition to the of lilicit operations against our revenue system in peace. He described the present discontent and impoverished condition to the Eritish North American provincea, and attributed that condition to the repeal of the reciprocity treaty. That creaty, he said, had been forced upon the country by Southern politicians and planters to promote the prosperity of the provinces at the cost of the Northern States of the Union. It had been apecially designed as a blow at the prosperity of the farmers and stock preders of the Northwest. It had been admirably adapted to accomplish its purposes, and the period of its duration had been that of the greatest growin of Britain's power along the American borders. That treaty had been rescanded. Did Mr. Wells propose to renew it? No; that would be frank and not in accordance with ms practice. He moved scenification of the ready had been rescanded. Did Mr. Wells protective free trader—a, free trade protectionist—a disciple of Henry Clay, but an advocate of the free trade dogmas of John C. Calhoun. He did not propose a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, but taking the leading staples of the provinces separately he submirbed specious out faise reasons for the removal of all duties from each of them. He would give the tac people of the provinces the benefits which they had derived from the reciprocity treaty, without supulating for any of the few benefits which they had derived from the reciprocity treaty, without supulating for any of the few benefits which they had derived from the reciprocity waits it had brought to his own countrymen. To adopt these recommendations in their behalf would be to pay from the Treasury of the timed States annually to brac colomists from six to ten mailion dollars as a consideration for their continued submission to british legislation and colomial policy. They were tending toward the Union. They had been a area enemes during the war, but militions of them now desired to be friends and fellow-countrymen. The way to promote that consummation 'so devondy to

consideration for their contained submission to british legislation and colonial policy. They were tending toward the Union. They had been and colonial policy of Bigdon springs, Mississippl, went to California to get Chinese laborers to no to Mississippl and work in cotton for him, but utterly fained to do so, they asking double the price of their labor on the way to promote that consummation "so devoudy to be wished" was to let them know that the avenue to free trade with the United States was through an nexalion. Then they would share our prosperity and our responsibilities, and their country would cease to be a case of nostlity as it now was, in peace and in war.

Mr. Kriley then proceeded at considerable length

to discuss the question of the duty on coal, denying the statements of Mr. Wells that that duty was urged and levied for protection and that it was a tax on American consumers of coal. He declared that neither of these silegations was true. The protectionists of the country did not regard the question of the duty on coal as a politico-economical question, and the New York Tribune advocated its repeal as a means of proving the absurdity of the free trade argument. They did not urge he as a protective but as a revenue measure, and in view of the present condution of the provinces, as eminently a political question. He argued that the repeal of the duty on coal would not reduce the price of that article in New England one coat per ton, or appreciably increase the amount His Expulsion by a Twothirds Vote.

peal of the duty on coal would not reduce the price of that article in New England one cent per ton, or appreciably increase the amount brought to market. Its only effect would be to take from the Treasury an average of from four to five hundred thousand dollars in gold annually, and give it to the colonists as a reward for remaining contented subjects of her Britannic Majesty, a proposition at which his parirotism revolted, though it was ever so carnessly recommended by Mr. Commissioner Wells. The necessities in which the war involved the country had given rise to a system of internal taxes, with its commissioner, assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives and thousands of subordinates, and sound policy required that those duties, which, while they protected the wazes of the laboring man and developed the resources of the laboring man and developed the resources of the country, supplied the treasury with large amounts of revenue should be retained, and that those direct and inquisitorial taxes which so oppressed and annoyed the people should be removed as rapidly as possible. The repeal of these, he said in conclusion, would animate all our industries; but the repeal of the duties recommenced by the Commissioner would flood our required with the productions of the unpaid labor. pear of clear, he said in conclusion, would animate all our industries; but the repeal of the duties recommended by the Commissioner would flood our country with the productions of the unpaid laborers of Europe, silence countless looms and spindles, close our factories, extinguish the fires in our furnaces and rolling mills, and leave the grain of our husbandmen, for which there is now no market in Europe, to rot in the field or granary, while their countrymen and former customers stave. However ardently Mr. Commissioner Wells may desire this consummation, I trust that Congress, by protecting the wages of the American laborer, will forever avert it.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.
Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of citizens of Steuben country, New York, in favor of granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the War of 1812.

The House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

use at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City. •
THE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT THE FERRY.—It is but just to James Blaney, the bridge tender at the Desbrosses street ferry, who was arrested on suspicion of "going through" an intoxicated passenger, to state that when taken to the Fifth precinct station nouse nothing was found in his possession to warrant the charge, and he was accordingly released. Bianey is a man advanced in years, well known in Jersey city, of good repute and is about the last man who would be guity of the act for which he was arrested on mere suspicion.

ANOTHER BURGLARY Was perpetrated at an early hour on Monday morning at the residence of Mi hour on Monday morning at the residence of Mr. German, on Pavonia avenue. The thief was surprised by the unexpected visit of the servant girl to the lower part of the house, and he beat a hasty retreat, taking with him two overcoats and leaving beamind napkin rings and other articles of silver, as well as a lady's dress, all of which were packed up in a bundle, "ready for the road." Entrance was effected by introducing the blade of a knife between the window panels and pushing back the class.

Hudson City.
ALLEGED BEUTALITY BY A BUTCHER.-A lad named George Waltebread was employed by a butcher named John Miller who owed him stxty-six butcher named John Miller who owed him sixty-six dollars and refused to pay. The lad accordingly changed to another "boss." On Monday night he was met by Miller-who charged him wath drawing off some of his customers to the new boss. He then attacked the boy, knocked him down and kicked him in the most brutal manner till the poor fellow became insensible. The heartless assailant then went his way and the lad was soon after picked up by an officer, who conveyed him to his home where he lies in a prostrate condition. Miller and a man named Jacob Hamil, an alleged accomplice in the business, were arrested and committed for trial by Recorder Aldridge.

Nowark.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday forenoon, while dr. James Swinnerton, of Malberry street, was cleaning a pistol, it unexpectedly went off. ball entered his face, just above the mouth, giant upward. At last accounts it had not been tracted and some fear is entertained of fatal rest BURGLARIES .- The police have been informed that early yesterday morning of a gentleman named Adams and carried off three overcoats, some other clothing and all the silver napsan rings and cloths, heaton & Coles' enringe factory was also entered and a quantity of cloth, valued at \$200, carried off.

sex County Oyer and Terminer yesterday was ar raigned Leonard Schwunn, who was indicted for the murder of Cornelius Stoll. He plead not guilty, and his trial was set down for February s.

Rosanna Rogers, indicted for the manslaughter of her stepdaughter, plead similarly, and her trial was set down for the same day.

The Circuit Court stands adjourned till the 24th inst., Judge bepue having gone to Berunda to recruit his heatth.

In the case of Mrs. Sarah A. Melins vs. the Newark and Paterson Railroad, in which plaintiff appealed from the decision of commissioners in awarding her only \$500 for a nicce of land, whereas she valued it at \$5,000, a verdict was rendered for \$1,600. raigned Leonard Schwann, who was indicted for the

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

THE TUCKAHOE SHOOTING AFFRAY .- John Brophy the party who was shot in the abdomen by James short who was shot in the addomen by James Spollen at Upper Tuckahoe on Sunday evening, still remains in a hopeless condition. His ante-morten statement was taken yesterday by Coroner Battigate, who subsequently held Spollen in the sum of \$1,000 to await the result of Brophy's injuries.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES .- An inquest was held at Yonkers yesterday, by Coroner Smith, on the remains of Morris Cahtil, whose death resulted from injuries received on the 6th inst. Deceased, it appears, was excavating a well in Chescaut street, when, owing to the breaking of a rope, the hoisting bucket filled with earth and stone, was precipitated upon his head. A verulet was rendered in accordance with the facts. Cabill was about thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

THE TREMONT HOMICIDE -- CORONER'S INQUEST .-The adjourned inquest touching the alleged nomicide of Milton L. Carpenter by Christian Herger at Tremont last Saturday might was resumed at that place yesterday by Coroner Bathgate. George B. Wood, one of the parties who entered Herger's saloon with the deceased, testified to seeing the accused strike deceased, testified to seeing the accused strike deceased with a mallet, from the effects of which the latter fell to the floor. The testimony of Alexander Westcott, another of the party, went to show that Anton Beish struck at the wilness with a chair, and that subsequently Herger dourished the mallet over his head and struck him with it. Drs. Melius and Horton, who made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased, testified that death had resulted from compression of the brain, caused by a wound inflicted on the skull. Here the mallet used by Herger was shown to the witnesses, who were of the opinion that the instrument named would inflict such a wound as they had discovered on the head of the deceased. At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was again adjourned until to-day. cide of Milton L. Carpenter by Christian Herger at to-day.

## LOYG ISLAND.

Justice Stillman, of Flushing, adjourned without date the examination of Nimmo, the village clerk, who has been held to answer a complaint of mai-feasance in office. The real difficulty arises from the contested election case of Fogarty against Parsons, the incombent, on the Board of Village Trustees. Mr. Nimmo refuses to waive examination, and mat-ters look as if there was something back which the public ought not to see.

The action of the meeting last night held in the

Town Hall, Flushing, is considered by all as a final settlement of the drainage excitement in this town The majority report of the committee was accepted and the committee are now engaged in drafting a bitt, which will be submitted to the Legislature, as an amendment of the present act. The furting of an amendment of the present act. The furfile, the assessment in town bonds, payable in annual instalments, but which are a on the particular property assessed, does burden the town, and, at the same the control of the particular distincts by allow

Greenport. On Monday night a building used as a restaurant on the wharf at this place was upset and thrown into the harbor by a party of lawless characters. It was

Riverhead. The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic church at tols place will be laid January 20. The building will be of plain style, 35x62 feet. A handsome par-sonage will be built adjoining.

COTTON CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA .- Major J.

## A WALL STREET MUDDLE.

REBELLION IN THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

Another Sensation Among the "Bulls" and "Bears"-A Member Refuses to Clear Through the Gold Exchange Bank and is Arraigned and Tried-

The feud which has existed between the members Gold Bank as a clearing house, despite its collapse in the panic of last fall, took the form of decided ostilities yesterday, and ended in the expulsion of Mr. Tasker H. Marvin, a prominent member and broker. It will be remembered that upon the re-organization after the panic the Gold Bank made overtures to become again the clearing house of the Gold Exchange, but was strongly opposed by many of the leading brokers, who preferred the system of making deliveries of the actual gold or house were in greater number, however, and after considerable discussion a concurrent set of rules was established for the exchange and the bank, one of which prescribes that "all balance due the bank must be paid at the time the statements are handed in; if currency, by certified checks; if gold, by certified checks, com or United States Treasury gold cercase shall any payment of balances be made to any dealer until all balances due the bank from dealers hinged the exciting events of yesterday. The opponents of the bank had grown restive, and the storm'so long brewing manifested itself on Monday, when Messra. Trevor & Colgate refused to deposit fled check was given them for the amount due them in return. The bank directors made complaint of this demand to the Exchange, but did not insist upon their position and yielded the required return check. Yesterday the Messrs. Marvin Bros. & Co., who had \$900,000 gold to deliver to the bank, refused to deposit it unless a certified check was at the same time returned them for the currency equivalent. It may be well to explain here that the rules allow the bank at least one hour in which to return dealers the balances due them. The regulation is eminently proper and just if it is strictly adhered to, but the Messrs. Trevor & Colgate and Marvin Bros. claim that last September the bank, in helping its friends paid out checks for balances before it collected all the checks due it. Hence the embarrassment, delay and losses of that memorable period. The refusa being persisted in, and as all the dealings one upon another and cannot be cleared without a general deposit of checks for all balances due the bank, the situation being, to use a familiar illustration, like a piece of arch-

following notice to the Gold Exchange:-The bank gives notice that a general cannot be made this day on account of large bal-ances due the bank not having been paid in, and agreeably to rule ten, balances due dealers cannot be paid out until all balances due the bank are paid. therefore, agreeably to rule four, all checks, cur-reacy, coin, United States gold certificates, state-ments, &c., belonging to the dealers will be returned when called for. JACOB RUSSELL Cashier.

work where one missing stone destroys the whole

structure, the directors of the bank were forced to

reject the day's clearances, and accordingly sent the

Great excitement ensued upon this announcement and an executive session of the Gold Board was called for three o'clock. At the appointed hour the President called the meeting to order, and announced the business before it-viz., the arraignment of Mr. Tasker H. Marvin for an alleged violation of the concurrent rules of the Exchange and Clearing House.

aware of the existence of such regulations, and that he took it for granted that as the firm of Trevor & Colgate yesterday obtained a certified check under similar circumstances, and without ensure from the Board, he, depositing a much erger amount than that firm did, was at liberty to make a like demand. Mr. Marvin, moreover, stated it a condition of membership that he should be re quired to deposit such large amounts without

upon him the penalty of expulsion.

Mr. Hodgkins then moved the adoption of a long preamble, rectung the facts of the case, and the fol-

lowing resolution:—

Whereas Tasker H. Marvin, of the firm of Marvin Brothers

4 Co., has will his violated article allestons. therefore Resolved, That he is now and hereby forever expelled from all rights and privileges as a member of this Board.

This excited considerable discussion. Mr. Van gate's name in the resolution. Voted down. A motion was then made to take the vote by year and nays. As this included the calling of a roll of 48

members it necessarily took some time. The vote having been taken, the result was anounced as follows:-Total number of votes cast. 186: yeas, 124: nays, 62.

The ayes being exactly two-thirds of those voting the President declared the resolution adopted and Mr. Marvin expelled, upon which there were loud cheers from the affirmative side of the motion.

Subsequent resolutions were adopted for the adustment of the business details disturbed by the suspension of clearances, and the Board adjourned, Whatever may be said for or against the course of either party, the promptness and firmness of the Gold Exchange have nipped in the have nipped in bud what threatened to be a source of continual annoyance and trouble. Dealings will henceforth be conducted with greater satisfaction among the different prokers and, legitimate or speculative, their operations will be unembarrassed. it would seem in this connection that the question does not enter whether the Gold Bank fosters speculation or not. Those of the Gold Board who choose to deal ex-clearing house can do so, If, however, with a knowledge of the rules, they consent to clear through the bank, it would seem only fair they should abide by them and take the risk of such losses and disaster as were precipitated by the

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

KERCSENE EXPLOSION .- At ten minutes past five last night a kerosene lamp exploded in the clothing store of Isaac Levy, 46 Baxter street, causing no

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.-At Officen Intention to nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in a pile of shavings in the turner's shop of Mr. Baur, rear basement of 265 avenue A, causing a triding dam-age. The fire is supposed to have been of an incen-diary origin. ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.-Michael Nolan, residing

at 105th street, near Second avenue, died at his residence yesterday afternoon, from injuries received while blasting rocks in a sewer on Second avenue, near Ninetieth street, on the 10th inst. The Corner was notified and will hold an inquest this morn-FIRE IN CEDAR STREET .-- At half-past curbt less

night a fire broke out on the first floor of the premises No. 10 Cedar street, occupied by Edward A. Bowry, compounder of liquors, causing a loss of \$200; ibsurance not known. The place was seized yesterday morning by United States internal revenue officers.

ALLEGED THIEF AND RECEIVER .- Officer Finley, of the Eightu precinct, last night arrested John Waltace, residing in South Fourth street, Williamsburg, upan complaint of his employers, Messes, Arden & Heancalt, of 72 Weester street, charging him with stealing plumbing anterials from them at various times during the past month, valued at firty dollars. He admitted the charge and stated that he had disposed of the goods to benus shear, of 74 King street, who was also arrested. They will be arrangeed before Justice Shandley, this morning, at Jefferson Market.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS. -- Henry Curtis, aged thirteen. of 37 Latayette place, while playing on a log in the above street yesterday afternoon, slipped from the above street yesterday afternoon, slipped from the log to the pavement, the log rolling over him, injuring blin to suce an extent that he due at ten o'clock last night. At twelve yesterday Thomas Berry, twenty-hime years of age, residing at 97 Morton street, was badly burned about the face by a quantity of melical tar winch he was tending accidentally taking fire. He was removed to believue hospital. John Rooney, of 421 East Fourteenth street, while skylarking at the corner of Seventeento street and First avenue, had his leg broken. Taken to Believue Hospital.